Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

Nippon Times

Fight On Till There Is No Enemy

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CHIANG FORCES LOSE HEAVILY; 210 CAPTURED

Commander of Chungking 36th Division Flees to West of Nu River

FIERCE FIGHT CONTINUES

Enemy Admits Severe Battle Going on at Tsikungfan And Yingpanchieh

By RIICHI NARITA and JITSUO HASEGAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

YUNNAN FRONT, October 20.—Six hundred enemy dead abandoned and 210 prisoners captured were among the war results scored by the Japanese Forces on the Yunnan Front before the encirclement cordon was completed around the Chungking 36th Division and other troops toward evening on October 16.

Besides, considerable amounts of war spoils were captured, including three guns, one heavy trench mortar, one heavy machine-gun, five light machine-guns, 54 rifles and many rounds of ammunition as well as provisions.

According to enemy troopers captured, the commander of the enemy 36th Division had alrady fled to the area west of the Nu River on October 15. These captives also revealed that a part of the enemy troops, moreover, had suffered 300 casualties at Lunma, 60 kilometers northwest of Tengyueh.

Judging from the reports of these war prisoners, the enemy seems to have suffered more losses than those so far ascertained by the Japanese side.

Japanese Continue Push

Domei

LISBON, October 20.—The Japanese Forces which have reached the Nu River across from Liukung in western Yunnan have divided into two and started moving north and south, apparently beginning a large-scale encirclement move against the Chungking forces in the Kaolikang Mountain area, reports from Chungking disclose.

The Japanese Units moving south are continuing to direct, from the west bank of the Nu River, intense artillery fire against the Chungking forces on the opposite bank, it was further disclosed.

Fierce Fight Admitted

Domei

CANTON, October 21.—The Chungking Military Affairs Committee made the following announcement on Wednesday concerning the fighting in the Yunnan area, according to a Chungking broadcast:

"The fighting on the Yunnan border continues to be intense. The Japanese who advanced to the sector opposite Liukung gained further reinforcements and on Saturday began to advance from routes north and south. Those moving northward have reached a point south of Lushui and are engaged in fierce fighting. Those moving southward reached a point on the bank opposite from Litsaiha, and are subjecting the Chungking forces on the east bank to intense artillery fire. Fierce fighting is also going on at Tsikungfan, north of Kaitao, and near Yingpanchieh."

Chiang Army Loses Strength

Domei

CANTON, October 21.—Reports reaching here regarding the condition of the Chungking forces in the Seventh War Zone, all point to deterioration of their fighting strength.

It was revealed that Chiang Kai-shek's frantic efforts to replenish his troops, by enforcing a new conscription system, only served to arouse the people's hatred and cause panic among them. Hence, no alleviation of difficulties in recruiting troops is yet observable.

Meanwhile, owing to frequent desertions and an increasing number of surrenderers, the quality of Chungking troops has further deteriorated, while their equipment is also inferior to before.

Under such circumstances, any counter-offensive is impossible and consequently the enemy is merely temporizing by resorting to guerilla operations.

The report to the effect that General Hu Han-mou, Commander of the Seventh War Zone, has asked Chiang for new troops to replenish the existing depleted force, since no counter-offensive is possible with the present force, apparently reflects on

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Navy Air Units Drive off Enemy Attacking Rabaul

Our Fighters Respond to Challenge and Blast 13 Hostile Planes: Nippon Forces Start Offensive Northwest of Finschhafen

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 21.—Six days after their attack on Rabaul, New Britain Island, in a squadron of 200 planes on October 12, the enemy air forces again raided the same place on the forenoon of October 18. This time the enemy planes numbered about 100 consisting of North American B 25, Martin B-26 and others. The Japanese Navy Fighter Unit intercepted them at once and in a severe aerial duel shot down nine enemy planes comprising six B-25 and three B-26 planes and seriously damaged one large-type plane.

In this combat the Japanese side lost three fighter planes but no damage was done to the ground installations.

Enemy Planes Repulsed

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 21.—The American air force in a large formation of 64 large-sized bombers and 40 fighter planes attacked Japanese positions at the eastern extremity of Bougainville Island, of the Solomons Group, on the morning of October 19. The Japanese fighter plane unit sprang into action without delay and after a furious air combat repulsed the raiders. The results known thus far are three Lockheed P-38 shot down by the Japanese. No damage was done to our airplanes and ground installations.

Domei

LISBON, October 20.—Japanese Forces operating in the Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, launched an offensive against the anti-Axis forces, according to a Melbourne report.

Although the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific did not refer to this fact in its war communique issued today, the authorities of the same headquarters are reported to have declared that the Australian troops in the Finschhafen area were being attacked by the Japanese. The Japanese Forces, these authorities stated, started their drive from the Sattelberg area, 15 miles northwest of Finschhafen, and made some headway, while the Australian forces had been forced to retreat.

Furious Fighting Seen

Domei

LISBON, October 20.—The engagements between the Japanese Forces and Australian troops in the vicinity of Finschhafen, New Guinea, are likely to grow more intense as both parties are mobilizing thousands of troops, according to the announcement issued this morning by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, it is reported from Melbourne.

The Japanese Forces further made some advance today and are reported to be engaged in severe battles with the Australian troops at a point four miles north of Finschhafen.

Meanwhile, the anti-Axis headquarters, in its communique issued today, announced that Japanese Air Units had bombed Australian positions in the Finschhafen area.

NEW NIPPON DRIVE CONFUSES ENEMY

Foe Makes Many Contradictory Statements Since Start of Kaolikang Operations

Domei

LISBON, October 20.—With the start of the new Japanese operations in the Kaolikang Mountain area, the enemy has lost its ability to think clearly and is sending out a string of contradictory statements.

According to reports from Chungking, the headquarters of the 14th American Air Force, in an official communique on Tuesday, announced that the American air force had "covered the operations of the Chungking ground forces" and had "bombed Japanese ammunition dumps at Liukung on the east bank of the Nu River." Interpreting this to mean that the Japanese had crossed the Nu, the Associated Press correspondent in Chungking wired, "The Japanese have finally crossed the Nu which had held them back for 18 months, and seem to have secured a bridgehead."

Pressed for a confirmation of the communique issued by the 14th American Air Force, at a press conference held today, Liang Han-tsao, Chungking Propaganda Minister, denied that the Japanese Forces had crossed the Nu and evaded further questions by referring his questioners to the Military Affairs Committee. Meanwhile, the war reports of that committee, too, only spoke of Japanese operations on the west bank of the Nu, and it is unknown whether the 14th Air Force made a wild announcement or whether the forces dropped bombs on their comrades, the Chungking forces.

Kawatake Honored

Shigetoshi Kawatake, Director of the Waseda University Dramatic Art Museum, was on Thursday awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature on the merit of his essay on "The Study of Modern Kabuki Drama" submitted to that university. Dr. Kawatake is adopted son of the late Mokuami Kawatake, celebrated playwright of the early period of the Meiji Era.

Yanks Bomb W. Reich

Domei

Berlin, October 20.—The German military authorities announced that a large formation of American bombers raided the western part of Germany at noon today.

DIREK IS APPOINTED THAI FOREIGN CHIEF

Former Ambassador to Japan Replaces Wichit; Latter Made Envoy Here

Domei

BANGKOK, October 21.—Direk Jaiyanama, former Thai Ambassador to Japan, has been appointed the new Foreign Minister of Thailand, replacing Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, newly appointed Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, the Thai Government announced at 8 p.m. tonight.

With Foreign Minister Wichit being set as the new Ambassador to Japan, it had been rumored that Premier Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram would concurrently assume the post of Foreign Minister, but in view of the seriousness of the times, the Government decided to appoint a full-time Foreign Minister, it was revealed.

It was also disclosed that while Foreign Minister Direk is recuperating from his illness, Justice Minister T. Thamrong Nawasawat would concurrently hold the post of Foreign Minister, and that Minister of Public Health C. Chawengsak Songkhram would serve in the place of Finance Minister Major-General P. Boriphan Yuthakit while he is ill.

The outgoing Foreign Minister Wichit was relieved of his post under date of October 18 and is scheduled to be officially appointed Ambassador to Japan in the near future.

Mr. Direk, the new Foreign Minister, is only 40 years old and an extremely able diplomat. Before becoming the Ambassador to Japan, he had served as Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister, among other high posts.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he, as Foreign Minister, had recovered the lost Thai territory along the Mekong River from French Indo-China, after the struggle between the two countries. He also served meritoriously while Ambassador to Japan in the incorporation of the four Malai provinces into Thai territory.

Foreign Minister Direk has maintained close relations with Premier Phibun ever since the days of the Revolution and has his great confidence.

The appointment of Mr. Direk, who has many friends among the leaders of Japan, as Foreign Minister, together with the appointment of Mr. Wichit as the new Ambassador to Japan, is expected to strengthen further the relations between Japan and Thailand.

FOOD MUDDLING IN INDIA SCORED BY U.S. SENATOR

Inefficiency of Government Responsible for Famine, Brewster Charges

SAYS DISTRIBUTION BAD

U.P. Report Reveals 700,000 People on Verge of Starvation in Bengal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 20.—With American political circles now apparently regarding with seriousness the food crisis in India, Senator Ralph Brewster, Republican, today attacked the inefficiency of the Indian Government, which, he charged, was responsible for the horrible famine, a report reaching here from Washington discloses.

The report quoted Brewster as saying:

"When we called at Calcutta during our inspection tour of the fronts we saw Indian women and children with swollen bellies who had fallen in the streets from hunger. The British authorities explained that the situation was due to the fact that rice imports from the Burma area had ceased. However, even though no more rice from Burma were available that would only mean that the Indians' food had decreased by 10 per cent at the most. I am sure that the food crisis could have been averted had the Indian Government distributed food in the right manner."

On Verge of Starvation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 20.—With the deaths from starvation occurring in Calcutta alone during a recent week numbering 2,514, according to an announcement issued by the authorities of the Indian Government, a United Press report from New Delhi reveals that 700,000 more are on the verge of starvation in Bengal. This estimate was made by the secretary of the Indian Women's Federation who returned recently from a tour of inspection.

NIPPON NATIONALS EMBARK IN SILENCE

Americans Excited on Leaving Exchange Ship

Domei

LISBON, October 20.—With the exchange of Japanese and American nationals finished at 10 a.m. Tuesday at Murmagao in Goa, Portuguese territory in India, the Japanese exchange vessel, Teia Maru, and the Swedish ship, Gripsholm, are expected to leave the port respectively on October 21 and 22 for their various destinations, it is reported from Murmagao.

Exchange Effected

Domei

LISBON, October 20.—The Americans became very excited and burst into voluble conversation when they disembarked from the Teia Maru while the Japanese repatriates remained serious and silent, John R. Morris, United Press correspondent, reports in describing the exchange of American and Japanese nationals which was effected Tuesday morning at Murmagao, Goa Portuguese territory in India.

"At 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday" reports Morris "all the United States nationals, excepting a few patients, disembarked from the Teia Maru and a little later the Japanese left the Gripsholm.

"Crew members of the Gripsholm, found words of welcome for the American and Canadian repatriates when they embarked upon the Swedish boat whereas the Japanese nationals boarded the Teia Maru in silence. Japanese cameramen were busy taking photographs."

U.S. Launches Carrier

Domei

LISBON, October 20.—A new American aircraft carrier Franklin of the Essex class was launched at a shipyard on the Atlantic Coast on October 12, according to a New York dispatch.

Air Torpedo Appears

Domei

BERLIN, October 20.—The Soviet air forces have started to use an air torpedo with a parachute, according to German military authorities. This air torpedo is five meters long and is 500 to 800 kilograms in weight.

FREE INDIA GOVERNMENT SET UP WITH SUBHAS BOSE AS ITS HEAD; NATIONAL ARMY IS READY TO ACT

Proclamation Urges Titanic Struggle Against British

FINAL GOAL STRESSED

Every Indian Is Expected to Pledge Allegiance and Fight For Freedom

Domei

SHONAN, October 21.—Every Indian is expected to pledge allegiance to the Provisional Government of Free India which has just been formed pending the establishment of a National Government when India will have become free and independent, it was declared in the proclamation issued this afternoon by the Provisional Government of Free India.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"After their second defeat at the hands of the British in 1757 in Bengal, the Indian people fought an uninterrupted series of hard and bitter battles over a stretch of 100 years. History of this period teems with examples of unparalleled heroism and self-sacrifice. And in the pages of that history the names of Siraj-Ud-Doula and Mohan Lal of Bengal, Haider Ali, Tippu Sultan and Velu Tampi of South India, Appa Sahib Bhonsle and Peshwa Baji Rao of Maharashtra, the Begums of Oudh and, last but not least, Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi and Tantia Topi and Nana Sahib, who led the Indians in the first war of independence in 1857—the names of these warriors are forever engraved in letters of gold.

Threat Unrealized at First

"Unfortunately for us, our forefathers did not at first realize that the British constituted a grave threat to whole India and they did not therefore put up a united front against the enemy.

"When the Indian people were roused to the reality of the situation, they made a concerted move and, under the flag of Bahadur Shah in 1857, they fought their last war as free men. In spite of a series of brilliant victories in the early stages, ill luck and faulty leadership gradually brought about their final collapse and subjugation.

"Nevertheless, such heroes as the Rani of Jhansi, Tantia Topi and Nana Sahib live like eternal stars in the nation's memory to inspire us to greater deeds of sacrifice and valor. Forcibly disarmed by the British after 1857 and subjected to terror and brutalities, the Indian people lay prostrate for a while—but with the rise of the Indian National Congress in 1885 there came a new awakening. From 1885 till the end of the last World War, the Indian people, in their endeavor to recover their lost liberty, tried all possible methods—namely, agitation and propaganda, boycott of British goods, terrorism and sabotage—and finally armed revolution.

New Weapon

"But all these efforts failed for a time. Ultimately in 1920, when the Indian people were haunted by a sense of failure and groping for a new method, Mahatma Gandhi came forward with a new weapon, that of non-cooperation and civil disobedience. The Indian people had no choice but to depend on this sole remaining method, inadequate as it was.

"For two decades thereafter, the Indians carried out vigorous patriotic activities. The outcry for the restoration of freedom to the motherland spread throughout India and the Indian people in towns as well as in the remotest regions united themselves into one political organization.

"Thus, the Indians not only regained their political consciousness but also formed a political system. Now, entire India has been enabled to exert itself for one goal, under one command and with one will. The accomplishments achieved by the National Congress ministries in the eight provinces in the period from 1937 to 1939 prove that the Indians are prepared for, and fully capable of governing their country by themselves.

"Preparations for a decisive conflict for India's freedom had been completed at the outset of the cur-

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Subhas Bose Is Grateful To Japan for Assistance

Avers Creation of Indian National Army and Provisional Government Are Two Prerequisites for Success of Independence Movement

Domei

SHONAN, October 21.—Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, in a statement issued today stressed the creation of the Indian National Army and the subsequent establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India—two vital prerequsities, he said, in India's fight for freedom which would not have materialized but for the glorious victories achieved by the Japanese Forces.

Mr. Bose said he had always felt that what India lacked in her fight for freedom were two things—a national army and a national government to lead that army to battle. The victories of the Imperial Forces made it possible for the Indians in Asia to organize the Independence League and the Indian National Army. The creation of the Army made it necessary to set up a Provisional Government of Free India for the purpose of launching and directing the final struggle for India's freedom, he said.

All that now remains is to start the final battle for freedom, the Indian leader said. The text of his statement follows:

Thanks Japan

"As a student of history and in particular, of revolutions in different parts of the world, during my 22 years of public life, I have always felt that what India lacked in her fight for freedom were two things, namely, a National Army and a National Government to lead that army to battle. In the course of the present war, thanks to the brilliant victories achieved by the armed forces of Japan, it has become possible for Indians in Asia to organize an Independence League and an Indian National Army. The creation of a National Army has lent reality and roundness to the scheme of the Independence Movement in East Asia. If this army had not been organized, the Independence League in East Asia would have been no more than a propaganda organ.

Subhas Bose

"With the creation of a National Army it became necessary to set up a Provisional Government of Azad Hind (Free India). Such a government is born out of the Independence League for the purpose of launching and directing the final struggle for India's freedom. In setting up this Provisional Government, we on one hand must meet the exigencies of the Indian situa-

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PROVISIONAL REGIME IS BIG ACHIEVEMENT

Made Possible in Less Than Two Years Since Start of Freedom Move in E. Asia

Domei

SHONAN, October 21.—The establishment today of the Provisional Government of Free India is a marvelous achievement attained in less than two years after the Indians in East Asia rose in December, 1941, to fight for the freedom of their country and in the short span of four months since Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in East Asia from Europe and took up the helm of the fight for independence.

For the first time since Queen Victoria of England proclaimed suzerainty over India at Allahabad on November 1, 1858, the Indian people have been given a government which they can claim their own.

For those who know that India has groaned under pillage and hunger for several centuries, it is easy to imagine the thrill and emotion felt by her 400,000,000 people over the historic event. To us Asiatics to whom India's suffering has been the emblem of Asia's suffering, the joy of the Indians is the joy of all the East Asiatics.

At a time when the justice-loving peoples of the world are fighting hand in hand against Anglo-American imperialism, at a time when India is on the verge of the outbreak of a nation-wide riot, the significance of the present event cannot be over-emphasized.

The burning fighting zeal of the Indians the world over will carry everything before it in the dash toward complete independence.

Britain and her ignominious ally, America, are now at the end of their misdeeds in East Asia. If they still persist in perpetuating

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FREE INDIA REGIME FOUNDED IN BURMA

Independence League Will Continue to Function as Vital Part of Government

Domei

SHONAN, October 21.—The Provisional Government of Free India established by Subhas Chandra Bose today, will be set up in Burma, the base of operations to destroy Britain. The Provisional Government will have as its aim the attainment of Indian independence, by taking charge of the Indian Independence Movement hitherto under the direction of the Indian Independence League.

When India attains complete independence, its mission will end but it neverthless holds within it the essence of becoming a part of the Indian Government to be set up in the future in India. It thus differs in purport from being a complete, peacetime government, and it follows that it has the character of a war cabinet for the struggle for the attainment of the aims of the independence movement.

Its structure too will be simple and powerful, and the fact that it will have only five departments should be taken as proof that it is prepared to give way to an Indian Government desired by all of the people when the day of independence arrives.

In pace with the aims of the Government's establishment, there will be, under the President, the Departments for Military Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Publicity, and Women. In addition, there will be a few ministers without portfolio and Government advisers, all Indians.

The Indian Independence League will not be dissolved, but similar to the relationship between the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Japan, will carry out the independence movement necessary to the Provi

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Establishment of Provisional Regime Is Announced

MEETING IN SHONAN

'Onward to New Delhi!' Is Slogan, Declares Indian Leader in Speech

Domei

SHONAN, October 21.—The establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India was announced by Subhas Chandra Bose, president of the Indian Independence League, this afternoon at a conference of all the representatives of the League in East Asia, which was opened at 10.30 a.m. at the Greater East Asia Theater.

Immediately following the establishment of the Provisional Government, Subhas Bose, President of the Indian Independence League and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, was elected Head of the Provisional Government.

The Provisional Government of Free India is expected to go into action immediately for the attainment of complete freedom for India, leading the 400,000,000 Indian people within the country and in the various regions within Greater East Asia.

Directors Are Chosen

Subhas Bose, then appointed directors of various Government departments. The line-up of the new Government follows:

Head of the Government: ....Subhas Chandra Bose
Director of the Military Department: . Subhas Chandra Bose concurrently
Director of the Foreign Department: . Subhas Chandra Bose concurrently
Director of the Finance Department: ....Anil Chandra Chatterji
Director of the Publicity Department: ... S. Appadurai Aiyer
Director of the Women's Department: ....Dr. Sri Swaminadhau Lakshmi

Present at the conference were representatives of the League in Malai, Japan, Manchoukuo, Thailand, French Indo-China, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Burma, Hongkong, the Philippines, Celebes, Kwangtung and other parts of Greater East Asia and leaders of the Women's Division of the Indian National Army.

The historic meeting began with the singing of the Indian national anthem. Mr. Bose delivered a speech in which he gave a detailed account of the independence movement, the current world situation and post-war problems.

It was on July 9 that Mr. Bose, arriving here from Japan, made his first announcement that a Provisional Government would be established. Since then he has visited Bangkok, Rangoon, Saigon and other parts of Greater East Asia making preparations for the establishment of the Provisional Government and securing the support of Burma and Thailand as well as Japan.

As the Provisional Government still has no territory over which to govern it cannot be properly called the Government of an Independent India but, as Mr. Bose himself has stated, "It is a provisional regime which is to give place to a National Government formed by the free will of the 400,000,000 people of India when India will have become independent." Mr. Bose has also declared: "Our slogan is: Onward to New Delhi!" Thus the ultimate aim of the Provisional Government is the liberation of India.

For Indian People

It is, however, the first regime to be organized solely by the people of India and is doubly significant for the fact that, unlike all the other Indian independence organizations of the past, it is backed by armed force composed purely of Indian elements. The strength of the Indian National Army is considerable and it had enjoyed the advantage of an earnest training even in the days when it had still been called the Indian Volunteer Army. Today it is in excellent trim, thoroughly trained and well equipped. The fact that it is officered by Indians themselves has tremendously raised its fighting spirit and morale.

Mr. Bose, at the head of this powerful army, is now ready to launch upon the great work of liberating India in accordance with his

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NETHAJI'S NEW MOVE ENCOURAGES INDIANS

Formation of Provisional Government by Bose to Boost Operations Against Foe

By H. RAMIAH
For the Nippon Times

The outstanding significance of the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India by Subhas Chandra Bose can be said to lie in the fact that when on the one side there is the friendly Japanese Gopernment to help the Indians fight for freedom, it is but fitting and proper that on the other side there should be a body, with the status of a Government, to negotiate and act on behalf of the Indians in matters like the present in which war, peace, and freedom of so vast a country as India are involved.

Despite the great leadership he holds among the Indians in East Asia, and also within India, Mr. Bose's actions in connection with the coming conflict for freedom, would remain personal, and not binding on the Indian people, unless he proceeded legally and politically through the Provisional Government now constituted.

Further, this Government is a necessary machinery for the enlistment of the active loyalty and support of the Indians, both in East Asia and India, during the period of operations against the enemy Powers. What is more, it has a great psychological value for winning the sympathies and respect of the Indian soldiery, to convert whom against the British should be one of the major tactics in the coming days.

Considered spiritually also, the Provisional Government is of no less importance, when we recognise the fact that its people, their Government, and the flag that symbolizes them are what inspire any one to fight for in a war.

Provided Missing Link

The formation of a provisional government by Mr. Bose, at this juncture, has provided a missing link which has been a long-felt want to make the Indian people fight the British oppressors. India contains a vast mass of people; it has a flag too, which the Congress adopted over 50 years ago; what India was missing most was a Government run by Indians themselves.

Though history tells us that during the British rule there was a brief period in 1857 when an independent Government was declared by the leaders of a revolt, and that there were occasions in the recent past when the secret revolutionaries declared such independence which remained unknown and unrecognized by the Indian masses, this is the first occasion when a truly and authoritatively constituted Government, with power, prestige and sanction of the Indian people at large, has made its appearance.

What is more, it has one of the most eminent personalities at its head, in the person of Subhas Chandra Bose, a true and dear son of India, whose name is well known throughout the length and breadth of the country as an indefatigable opponent of the British and a first rank leader of India's millions.

We can well expect that the British and their Allies will refuse to recognize the Provisional Government set up by Mr. Bose. But it is hardly necessary to seek the recognition of theirs, when it is a natural right for the Indians to form a Government of their own, which God and man have sanctioned as the inherent right of a people.

To the Indians who have been closely following the freedom struggle of their country, the formation of the Provisional Government by Mr. Bose at present, is not coming as a surprise. On the other hand, it is a natural and historical sequel, which should have come into existence earlier, but which, we must say, has already been delayed in coming.

There is, however, a great advantage in its taking birth at this moment because the circumstances have so well favored it that it has escaped the attendant bloodshed and confusion which would have been its lot if it had sprung out of a revolution amidst the British bayonets in India.

Strong Army Built

Fortunately, we have a friendly and sympathetic atmosphere around us owing to the Government of Japan which has enabled us to have the birth of a Free Indian Government amidst peace and order. What is more, it has enabled us to build an army of thousands strong to fight the way to Delhi, the rightful seat of such a Government. This is indeed a happy augury, which no Indian in this part of the world or in India will fail to mark.

There can be no exaggeration in saying that the news of the formation of the Provisional Government will make the deepest impression on the Indian people at home. They will realize that Mr. Bose has accomplished what they only intended to do on two previous occasions.

One of them was when, in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-31, there was a move in high Congress circles to establish a 'Parallel Government'; and the other was in 1936, when, the British Governors in the provinces having refused to give up certain special powers given to them under the New Constitution, the Congress, after winning the elections for the popular legislatures by an overwhelming majority, threatened that they would form 'Parallel Legislatures' unless the British accepted the demand. In both cases, the threats were not carried out, as in the first case, there came a truce between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin (the then Viceroy), and in the other the British authorities agreed to give up those special rights.

However, the threats indicated how far the Indians were prepared to go for the establishment of a Government of their own. Now that Mr. Bose has actually formed the Provisional Government of Free India, it may be well imagined how gratefully the Indians will appreciate that act.

American Pilots Unskilled, Fighting Morale Inferior

Japanese Aces in New Guinea Campaign Discover Yankees' Chief Diversions Are Indiscriminate Bombing and Wasting of Ammunition

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 18.—Despite the enemy's bombastic propaganda in regard to the large-scale counter-offensive which is to be launched in the Pacific area within this year, the American air force will not be equal to it due to the increasing number of unskilled pilots and the low morale of the fighters.

After experiencing the might of the Japanese 'Wild Eagles' at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, America started a project for the increased production of airplanes as well as for training pilots. Every effort was made to produce 60,000 planes in 1942 and 125,000 in 1943, and to train 30,000 pilots for the navy and 120,000 for the army. The fact that even a fleet of planes, without competent pilots to maneuver them, will not win a battle has been proved time and again in the New Guinea campaigns.

With regard to the inferiority of the American fliers, Lieutenant X X remarked: "At the time of the Japanese attack on Fuabuba airfield, my plane was among those which escorted our bombers. When we arrived at our destination, I saw enemy planes just about to land. Immediately our bombers went into action, to be challenged by Bell P-39's and Air Cobras, which are the pride of the American Air Force. Certainly their speed is great, but the pilots who guided them had had little training. We were able to shoot them down one after the other."

Sergeant-Major X X declared: "The American pilots acted as though they were putting on aerial stunts. It is no wonder that they fell easy prey to our airmen. Undoubtedly, the quantity of planes has been greatly increased as compared with the number at the outset of the War, but as to the pilots, a serious setback in quality cannot be denied.

"Once a number of enemy Consolidateds attacked X X base, and in spite of our anti-aircraft guns, they stayed in perfect formation. We were puzzled, to say the least, and it was only later that the truth was revealed to us by a captive who had participated in the attack. The pilots had been told beforehand that they must always follow the commander's plane no matter what happened, as that was the only way of preventing them from shooting at each other in the excitement of battle."

Boys as young as 17 years are said to have been mobilized to fight on the front lines, while women are participating in the aerial defense of the mainland, both attesting to the dire shortage of pilots. It is further reported that American pilots require a much longer time than the Japanese to take their places in a formation despite the fact that they are equipped with superior wireless apparatus. The United States military headquarters admitted the inefficiency of their pilots when it came to cooperating.

Indiscriminate bombing and the wasting of ammunition seem to be the monopoly of American pilots. Because America lacks sufficient skilled airmen, it has no resource but to continue its counter-offensive by dint of numerical superiority.

"It is an honor to die in the cause of the country," is the basic spirit of all Japanese soldiers. In contrast, at the outset of the current War, American fighters unanimously wished for an early termination of hostilities so that they would be able to return home. The fact that American airmen attempt to save themselves, when their planes are shot down, by means of parachutes, is eloquent testimony of the "self first" attitude of American fighters. A Japanese pilot would never submit to the dishonor of being taken prisoner but prefers to resort to self-blasting. "War is a sport," is often heard from the lips of American war prisoners, which proves still further that the true war objective is not understood by American soldiers, let alone the American public.

Subhas Bose Grateful To Japan for Help

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and, on the other, follow in the footsteps of history. In recent times the Irish people set up their Provisional Government in 1916. The Czechs did the same during the last World War and after the last War, Turkey, under the leadership of Mustapha Kemal, set up their Provisional Government in Anatolia. In our case the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will not be like any normal peacetime government. It will be a fighting organization, the main object of which will be to launch and conduct the final war against the British and their allies in India.

"Consequently only such departments as will be necessary for the prosecution of the struggle for liberty will be operated by the government. A certain number of ministers will represent civil departments while others will look after the armed forces of the government. Further, besides the usual ministers of the Cabinet, provision will be made for a number of advisers to the Cabinet.

To Mobilize All Resources

"In this manner, the provisional government will maintain close contact with the entire Indian community in East Asia and will mobilize all their resources for the coming struggle. When the provisional government is transferred to India, it will assume the functions of a normal government operating in its own territory. Many new departments will then be started.

"With the formation of the provisional government of Azad Hind, the Indian Independence movement has attained the preconditions necessary to success. It only remains now to start the final battle for freedom. This will begin when the Indian National Army crosses the Indian frontier on its historic march to Delhi. This march will end only when the Anglo-Americans are expelled from India and the Indian national flag is hoisted over the Viceroy's house in New Delhi."

Provisional Regime Is Big Achievement

(Continued from Page 1)

their tyranny over India, they will have no alternative but to fight the Indian people at the point of the sword.

As is clear from its proclamation, the Provisional Government of Free India has been inaugurated entirely of the free will of the Indian people. When they have realized their objective of completely ousting Anglo-American influence from their country, the proclamation further indicates, the form of the government of a free India will be determined by the Indians themselves.

All this will come as a crushing blow to the enemy's intrigue and deception against the Indians.

The establishment of the Provisional Government marks the final stage in the independence movement, and the Indian National Army has started its spirited march onward toward Delhi.

ANGLO-U.S. UNITY SOUGHT

Domei

LISBON, October 18.—Major-General J. S. Lethbridge, Chief of the British Military Mission to the South Pacific, on arrival in New Zealand after a two-week inspection trip in the Solomon Islands, revealed that the primary purpose of the military mission was to accelerate the cooperation between the American and British forces on the Pacific Front, it is reported from London.

Moreover, Major-General Lethbridge asserted that the party will investigate all military departments other than strategy and study military formation, arms and discipline most suited to the Pacific Front.

Free India Regime Founded in Burma

(Continued from Page 1)

sional Government's policies. Mr. Bose will be at the same time President of the Provisional Government and the President of the Independence League.

The Indian National Army, hitherto under the Indian Independence League, will now come under the control of the Provisional Government, and Mr. Bose will serve concurrently as its Surpeme Commander.

PROCLAMATION HITS BRITISH ACT IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

rent world war. In this war, Germany together with her allies dealt a decisive blow to Britain, our enemy, in Europe. Meanwhile, Japan together with her allies smashed our foes in East Asia. Such a world situation has offered the Indian people a golden opportunity to realize the liberation of their country. The political uprising of the Indians abroad and their perfect unity which has never been seen in modern history have now been realized. These Indian people abroad not only have come to entertain the same idea and sentiment as their fellow-countrymen within the country but also are forging ahead toward freedom keeping pace with the latter.

"Especially in East Asia, the 2,000,000 Indians have united themselves under one slogan, 'Total Mobilization,' and in front of them stand serried ranks of India's army of liberation with the slogan 'To Delhi! To Delhi!' on their lips.

"Britain's hypocrisy has forced the Indian masses into the abyss of desperation and its insatiable plundering has driven the people to starvation and death. British administration has already lost the confidence of the Indian people. British rule in India, which has lost the foundation of the people's confidence, is on the verge of collapse. It needs but the flame to destroy the last stage of that unhappy rule.

Will Light Flame

"It is the duty of the Indian National Army to light that flame. There is not a shadow of doubt that, once the Indian National Army enters the mother country, it will receive the most enthusiastic support of the Indian populace and of the Indian troops now in British service. Besides, we are assured of assistance by our gallant and invincible ally. But the Indian National Army has every confidence in its ability to fulfil the historic mission entrusted to it.

"Now that the emancipation of their motherland is near, the Indian people are under obligation to launch the final struggle under the guidance of the provisional government of their own. But the fact is that all the powerful leaders of India are incarcerated, while the Indian people at large stand totally unarmed. Such being the present situation, it is impossible at present to establish a provisional government within the country and to lead the struggle.

"Under the circumstances, it is incumbent on the Indian Independence League in East Asia, with the support of the Indian patriots in and out of the motherland, to lead the struggle. In other words, it is our duty to set up a provisional government of Free India and, with the help of the Indian National Army organized under the sponsorship of the League, to fight the last fight for freedom. Having been commanded by the Indian Independence League in East Asia to set up a provisional government, we are resolved to carry out our mission with the strongest sense of responsibility.

Lives Dedicated

"We hereby make our vow that we will dedicate the lives of our armed comrades to the cause of the freedom and happiness of our motherland and of elevating its international position. The task before the Provisional Government is to launch and guide a major struggle for the ejection of Britain and her satellites from India.

"Next the Provisional Government holds the mission of establishing a lasting National Government of free India, based on the will of the Indian people, and standing on their confidence. Until Britain and its adherent nations are crushed and a lasting Free Indian Government established on Indian soil the Provisional Government will carry on affairs of state with the confidence of the people. Every Indian has the duty of being loyal to the Provisional Government. The Provisional Government has the right to demand this of all the Indians.

Gives Guarantees

"The Government guarantees to all of the people the freedom of religion and the right of equality and equal opportunities. The Government also hereby declares that it is determined to educate all of the people equally, destroy the barriers of internal strife bred by the alien government through every cowardly means, and drive forward aiming at the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation.

"In the name of Providence, in the name of the time in the past when the Indians were tied together firmly as the people of India, and in the name of the heroic men who have fought before us and left us the sacred, traditional spirit of self-sacrifice and courage, we call loudly upon all Indians, 'Come under our flag! Destroy the enemy for the freedom of India!' Thus do we demand of all Indians. 'Begin a titanic struggle against the British and their allies in India! Fight through this struggle with courage, perseverance, and full faith in absolute victory until the enemy is driven out completely from India and the Indians are able to rise again as a free nation."

Kedah Governor Spends Most of Income To Aid Poor; Farewell Speech Touching

By A Domei Correspondent

ALOR STAR, October 20.—In all the states which I have visited in Malai so far, I have never witnessed so touching a scene as that enacted here when Major-General Seiji Sukegawa bade farewell to local inhabitants of the last day of Japanese Military Administration.

Such perfect understanding which I have witnessed, can be attained only when true cooperation exists mutually between the Government and the people.

During the morning, the Governor thanked the people for all-out cooperation rendered during the past 20 months and requested that the same collaboration be given to the Thai Government in the future.

"It hurts me deeply to part with you," Major-General Sukegawa said and remained speechless for a moment, his thoughts apparently full of mingled reminiscences of joys and sorrows which were shared with them during his stay in Kedah.

Speech Rings Tears

The long silence was abruptly broken when here and there, women began sobbing while the menfolk, afraid they might follow suit, bit their lips in a vain attempt to suppress their tears.

As the Governor uttered his last words and started to leave the platform, Chinese and Malai schoolchildren virtually surrounded him begging him to sing a last song with them. Even as they were singing Aikoku Koshinkyoku (Patriotic March), men and women elbowed their way through the barricade of little tots in an attempt to shake hands with the Governor.

Such admiration and popularity enjoyed by Major-General Sukegawa is attributable to zeal and sincerity with which he personally looked after the affairs of the local people.

Not long after his assumption to office, the Governor toured all parts of Kedah and found methods of rice-planting far from satisfactory. He himself went out to the paddy-fields and showed the farmers how to transplant rice, how to exterminate pests and how to get rid of rats that eat away the root of the plants.

He spent the majority of his income purchasing candies, biscuits and various daily necessities, which he gave away to children and to the poor during his weekly inspection tour in adjacent districts of Alor Star.

Made State Prosperous

Through his excellent administration the State has greatly prospered, attaining self-sufficiency in foodstuff and many other items which the people barely managed to obtain in the past.

Whenever his automobile passed, children remembering the make of his car, would run out to bow, while passers-by, from the educated down to the rickshaw pullers, would take off their hats to pay their respect to their beloved Governor.

Representatives of Chinese, Indian, Malai and even Thai communities were unanimous in showering words of praise for the achievements made by Governor Sukegawa and his staff. They also pledged their wholehearted cooperation to Thai officials in bringing about further prosperity in Kedah in order to live up to the former Governor's expectations.

FREE INDIA REGIME SET UP FOR INDIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

long standing conviction that the independence of India cannot be won without the force of arms and bloodshed. His heroic figure is expected tremendously to uplift the spirit of the Indian people who are enduring the horrors, in addition to the long history of tyranny, of starvation at the hands of their Anglo-American masters.

Solemn Atmosphere Noted

Domei

SHONAN, October 21.—Solemn atmosphere and intense rejoicing marked the general meeting of the representatives in East Asia of the Indian Independence League held at the Greater East Asia Theater here at 10:30 a.m. today, when the historic proclamation of the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India was made.

The faces aglow with joy but withal strained by the anticipation of the very grave event about to take place, Indian representatives from Japan, Manchoukuo, Thailand, French Indo-China, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Burma, Hongkong, the Philippines, Celebes and Canton as well as the leaders of the Indian National Army and Women's Corps arrived at the Greater East Asia Theater around 9 a.m. as tri-color Indian national flags fluttered around the structure.

Subhas C. Bose, President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, arrived at the scene of the meeting, followed by other high members of the League, at 10:30 a.m., and five minutes later, the assembly got under way with the singing of the Bande Matharam, Indian national anthem.

After the reports on the activities of the Independence League were made by the leading members of the League, Mr. Bose made a stirring speech regarding the project of establishing a Provisional Government of Free India. The morning session was closed at 1 p.m.

The afternoon session was resumed at 4 p.m. and resolutions were adopted to express thanks to Japan and other East Asiatic nations for their support.

President Bose then solemnly proclaimed the creation of a Provisional Government by the Indians, whereupon the audience burst into wild applause. While extreme excitement still reigned the spacious structure of the Greater East Asia Theater, Mr. Bose was unanimously elected Head of the new Government.

The great Indian leader then made a statement on his assumption of the post and also announced the appointments of the directors of the military, diplomatic, financial, publicity and other organs.

In the evening, Mr. Bose, the Head of the Provisional Government, made a world-wide broadcast expressing the firm determination to drive out the British influences from Indian soil.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY THRIVING IN MALAI

Dozens of Factories Turning Out Cigarettes—Cultivation Also Boosted

Domei

SHONAN, October 10.—Dozens of modern cigarette factories in Malai, run by enterprising Chinese industrialists, are today turning out thousands of cigarettes hourly.

Plantations growing tobacco now cover hundreds of acres in every Malai state and thousands of men, women and boys are employed in this new and important industry.

The tobacco grown on these vast plantations today is a great improvement over that of two or three years ago, but the growers are making efforts to produce an even better quality of leaves.

Owing to the past policy of dumping enormous quantities of foreign tobacco on the people by the selfish Anglo-American manufacturers and also due to the high taxes imposed on the locally grown tobacco, the industry here never had an opportunity to develop. Aided by the Japanese administration in its aim of making Malai self-sufficient in every respect, enterprising Chinese manufacturers soon started factories working. Today dozens of local brands are found in all the tobacco stores in the city. Official economic and expert advice were—and still are—given by the authorities to the planters and manufacturers.

New to Malai

As is the case elsewhere in the Southern Regions, the planters in Malai, today are concentrating on the cultivation of yellow-leaf tobacco—most suitable for cigarettes. For Malai the cultivation of these leaves is something new—for, in the old days, the few small plantations that grew tobacco leaves mainly cultivated the dark-leaf type which is of poorer quality than the other.

The cultivation of the yellow tobacco is now well under way and it will not be long before all the cigarettes manufactured here are rolled with this type of tobacco. In the meanwhile, the cultivation of the slightly darker leaves—suitable for cigars and pipe tobacco—is not being neglected as the demand is always large.

Cigars in particular are being manufactured on an unprecedented scale, with thousands of people being employed in the industry which is, however, barely able to cope with the heavy demand. The quality too has witnessed a striking improvement and the standard cigar today has attained an excellence which compares favorably with the best in the world. These cigars are rolled with silver paper wrapping, packed in attractive boxes and sell at comparatively low prices, due to the keen competition among the various manufacturers.

Pipe tobacco too is doing a thriving business as much labor has been put in to produce the standard attained today—the quality of which is comparable to the best grade pipe tobacco previously imported from Britain and the United States.

Chiang Forces Lose Heavily; 210 Captured

(Continued from Page 1)

the true condition of the enemy.

Moreover, the fact that the number of prisoners this year registered a sharp increase over that of last year, while the number confirmed of enemy dead bodies equalled ten per cent of its fighting strength in this zone as revealed by figures announced by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China, reflect on the ferocity of Japanese attacks and also on the sharp deterioration of the enemy's fighting strength.

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STUDENTS LEAVING FOR FRONT HONORED

Gala Send-Off Given at Rally At Athletic Stadium; Tojo, Okabe Are Speakers

A grand send-off ceremony for the university students who are to be dispatched to the foremost fighting lines was solemnly observed Thursday morning at the athletic field at the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine.

With the sounding of a trumpet, thousands of students marched into the stadium their parents, teachers, middle school boys and high school girls sitting on the stands were absorbed in the solemn and magnificent atmosphere.

Speakers on the occasion included Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe.

Tojo Encourages Students

Prime Minister Tojo encouraged the students in the following words: "I am sure that you have been waiting impatiently for the opportunity of serving the nation through participating in actual fighting on the front lines. This is a total war and the 100,000,000 people of Japan must discard every personal concern in order to dedicate their lives to the cause of the State. Now is the time when students must lay down their pens to take up arms shouldering the grave responsibility of bringing about ultimate victory. You may confront enemy students in battlefields and I am sure that you will prove yourself superior to the latter in spirit as well as in fighting strength. We, the 100,000,000 Japanese should like to send you off to the battlefields of honor with deepest respect, sincerest gratitude and profound faith. I hope you will bravely live up to the glorious prestige of the Japanese Empire."

Education Minister Okabe in his turn spoke as follows: "Ever since the declaration of war on America and Britain the Imperial Forces, on land, sea and in the air have scored brilliant victories, thus adding dazzling glory to the history of Japan. You, students, have been studying in your respective fields to serve the nation through studies, however the nation calls on you to take up arms to annihilate our enemies. You are to play a responsible role in the prosecution of the current war. It is the greatest honor for Japanese youths to fight on the first lines, either on land, sea or in the air. Those who remain and continue their studies must exert their utmost to deepen their scientific knowledge in the same spirit as inflame those who fight on the front lines. When the war situation is assuming a grave intensity, the establishment of an impregnable position is urgent. We expect a great deal of your vigor, courage and strength."

The addresses by Prime Minister Tojo and Education Minister Okabe were followed by send-off words by Shinji Okui of Keio University on behalf of all those students who are to remain to continue their studies. His message to his fellow-students was as follows:

Given Send-Off

"We feel greatly honored to have this opportunity of sending you off, our fellow-students. We are profoundly inspired by the assurance that we, too will follow you in the near future. We are also fighters on the home front while you will become fighters on the foremost front. To become ardent students is to become worthy soldiers—with that spirit implanted deeply in our hearts we will exert our utmost in whatever field we may pursue our studies."

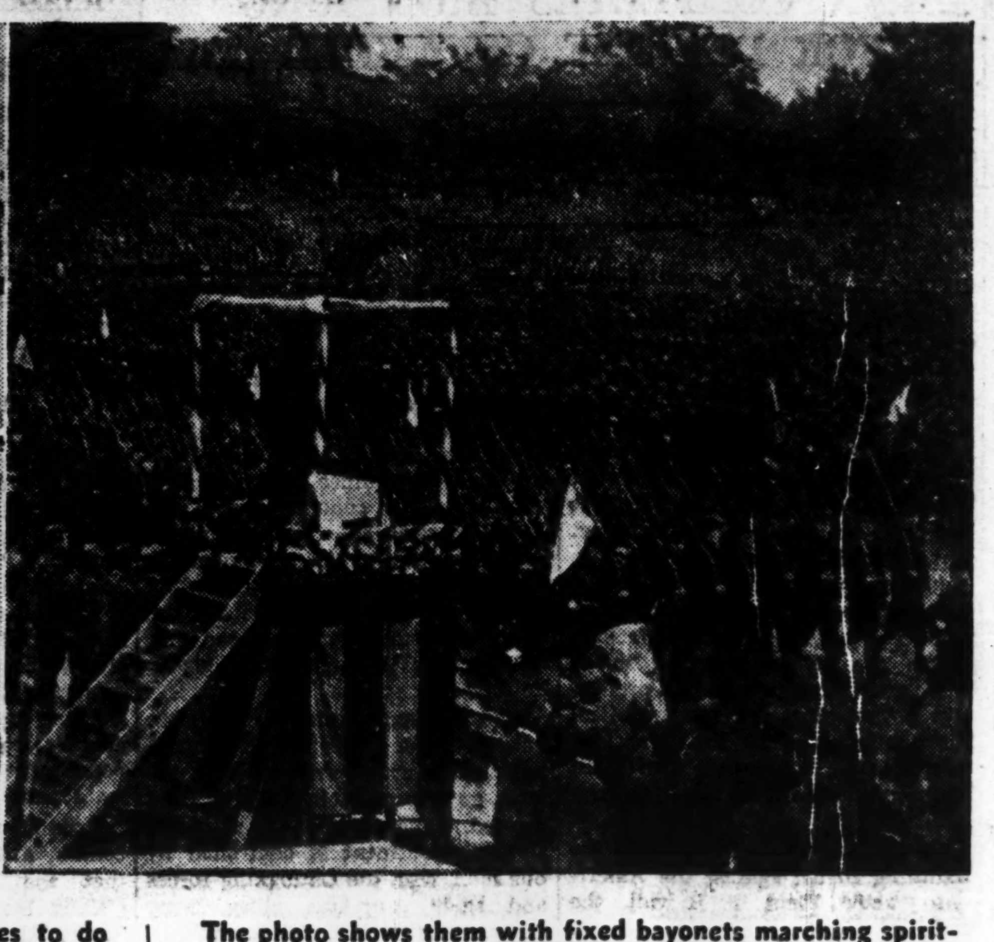
The addresses by Prime Minister Tojo, Education Minister Okabe, and by Student Representative Okui were responded to by Shinshiro Ezaki, of Tokyo Imperial University. His message follows:

"This stadium brings back many memories to our mind, because here we have been trained in athletic sports as well as in true fighting spirit. It is our great honor to have been given words of encouragement by Prime Minister Tojo, Education Minister Okabe as well as by the fellow-students. For the last two years, the Japanese Forces have successfully eradicated the Anglo-American influences from East Asia and established the unshakable foundation for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. To cope with the intensified war situation, we students are resolved to dedicate ourselves to the glory of the nation. When once dispatched to front lines we do not expect to come back alive. For fellow-students, we wish most ardently that you will follow us and serve the nation as shields. We are now unflinchingly determined to exert our utmost no matter where we may be."

After the playing of "Umiyukaba," by a group of students of the Tokyo Music Academy, the students left the stadium at 11:10 a.m. marching to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace. Amid the enthusiastic applause of Prime Minister Tojo, Education Minister Okabe and all those present as well, long files of students marched on under waves of flags. Shouts of cheers and singing of school songs vibrated the air, while the streets were lined on both sides by national school children, middle school boys, high school girls and others.

Gala Send-Off Given Students Off for Front

University students leaving for the front lines to do their part in the war to crush Britain and the United States were given an enthusiastic send-off Thursday morning in the athletic stadium in the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine.



The photo shows them with fixed bayonets marching spiritedly past Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe; and at the left, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo exhorting the students.

Air Raid on Funafuti Base Is Vividly Told by Scribe

In Commander's Plane, Correspondent Sees Devastating Night Attack on Enemy's Installations In Face of Furious Fire

By MINORU MATSUSHIMA
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—Fiery columns of flames could be seen rising high in the air as Japanese Navy planes in a mass formation launched four devastating attacks on Funafuti Island of the Ellice group, on the nights of September 13 and 14, completely blasting the enemy runways, anti-aircraft positions and barracks as well as the hangars. All the planes returned safely to their base with nary a scratch to plane or pilot.

I was one of those aboard the commander's plane and was therefore able to witness the thrilling attack on one of the nights from beginning to end.

It was X o'clock, and time for the members of the first attack unit to get ready for action. Those who were resting in their tents, clad beforehand in their flying suits, jumped out of bed with alacrity and joined the line in front of their commander to receive the necessary information and instructions. They were a calm and self-composed group of men, and the dangerous trip on which they were about to take off might have been no more than a little pleasure trip.

Unit Takes Off

"On you, the members of the first attack units, rests the success or failure of the attack on Funafuti Island. May luck be yours." With these words of the commander ringing in their ears, the men rushed to their planes. In no time at all the first plane took off, and then the next and the next, until all were in the air, while the ground crew and members of the garrison corps waved farewell.

A little later the second attack unit was ordered to follow the first. I was sitting under a coconut tree, but on hearing this order I jumped up immediately as I was to accompany this unit on its forthcoming attack I looked up at the sky and found it clear without a cloud in sight. The members of the unit were already running toward their planes. As I came into view, they all turned to me as if to say, "Will you be all right?" Unconsciously the tears welled in my eyes as I thought of their unselfish consideration.

"Ready? Here we go." Thus saying. Flight Warrant Officer K. looked over his shoulder at me. Superior Flight Petty Officer M. took up his position as scout, while the plane veered to the left. I got my notebook ready to jot down important facts.

The Gilbert Islands sparkled dazzlingly far below us. To the right, two or three specks of clouds floated in the sky but otherwise it was beautifully clear. No better night could have been asked for an aerial attack. Maintaining a high altitude, our formation sped towards its objective—Funafuti Island. As we neared our goal, the last rays of the setting sun was reflected on the waters, transforming the surface to a pale shimmering gold.

Soon it was time for supper. Except for Superior Flight Petty Officer M, we all opened our lunch-boxes. Dusk had fallen about us. With the appearance of the moon, small islands came into view like floating white clouds. Even high mountain peaks, shining white under the moonlight, and dark precipices, were made visible by the moon. Suddenly I recalled my stay in the Aleutians last winter, and the hardships and privations I had experienced together with the soldiers stationed in that bleak region. And before my eyes floated the faces of the heroes of Attu Island, all eyes turned smilingly toward me as if to bid me to take courage.

Superior Flight Petty Officer M. eagerly surveyed the position of Funafuti Island. "Are you sure of the direction?" I inquired anxiously, for should the leader go astray, all the others would follow suit. "I hope so," was the reply. Just as I was beginning to feel genuinely concerned, a piece of paper was thrust toward me. Holding it to the moonlight, I was able to make out the following: "We may be two or three minutes later than schedule in reaching Funafuti Island."

We were now flying at a very high altitude. It was bitterly cold in spite of flying suit and muffler. The inside of my oxygen mask was damp and uncomfortable. My arms and legs shook as though with the ague, and I could do nothing to stop it even though I was afraid, it might be mistaken for fear. I massaged myself as best I could but it was no use.

Above Funafuti

Our plane climbed still higher. I was thinking that I could not endure it much longer when sparks of fire flashed before my eyes. "The enemy has started working. We are above Funafuti," shouted Flight Warrant Officer K. At that I looked down toward the earth, and as if by a miracle my shivering stopped immediately. Below I could see the island, clearly silhouetted in the moonlight, stretched out like a giant snail. Not a light was to be seen, aside from the spurts of fire from the guns, due to the strict light control.

"We're in it at last," I said to myself, as anti-aircraft guns roared about us and shells whistled past. "Just wait. You won't be firing long!" someone in our plane shouted. The planes lined up parallel with the commander's plane, their wings shining like silver under the moon, and assumed an attacking position. All eyes were fixed on the objective, much as those of a wild animal before it pounces upon its prey.

"Get ready to bomb!" was the order issued. Superior Flight Petty Officer M. threw down the map he had been studying and took up a fighting position, while Engineer T. adjusted the receivers to his ears. I looked down at the enemy base. It was X o'clock. "Release bomb!" was the next order issued by Superior Flight Petty Officer, and the first bomb swiftly made its way towards its target. Two, three and more bombs followed the first. "Sure hits each time," someone exclaimed, as shortly after each bomb was released, some was set ablaze. Tall columns of fire shot up where the enemy military establishments used to be. The few remaining anti-aircraft guns continued a desperate and ineffective fire, the shells exploding just short of our planes. "Wonderful! So this is what is known as a decisive battle," I thought to myself.

Runways Blasted

The first attack unit had blasted completely the runways and two anti-aircraft positions. There still remained the barracks and the hangars to be destroyed, and also some boats which were anchored in the harbor. However, something must be left for those coming after us, so we decided to return to the base.

After reporting in detail on the successful night attack, we made our way outside. We looked up at the clear, bright moon which had helped us in our work. No word was spoken, but the atmosphere was replete with contentment a happiness of a day's work successfully completed.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 20

The Soviets again attacked our front north of the Sea of Azov but were repulsed in embittered fighting. The heavy defensive fighting southeast of Kremenchung continued with undiminished violence. Between Kiev and Gomel the Soviets attacked at various points, aiming at a break-through, but they were foiled every time in battles lasting the whole day.

In the other sectors of the Eastern Front there was only local fighting activity which turned out in favor of the Germans. In the waters off Vardoe, German fighter and destroyer formations again frustrated an enemy air attack against a German convoy. Altogether 14 enemy aircraft were downed. The German side suffered no losses.

In southern Italy there was lively fighting activity in the Vokurno bend and in the area of Campobasso. After a fluctuating battle the Anglo-American forces were thrown out of a village which they had temporarily occupied. From the other sectors of the front lively artillery fire is reported on both sides and of successful German shocktroop activity.

Escort vessels of the German navy shot down six British aircraft over Dutch coastal territory. German bombers attacked targets in the area of London last night.

PHILIPPINE STATE COUNCIL CONVENES FOR FIRST TIME

Body Will Serve in Advisory Capacity to Chief Executive On Affairs of State

Domei

MANILA, October 21.—The Council of State, headed by Chairman Ramon Avancena, held its initial meeting at the Malacanan Palace this morning with the attendance of President Jose Laurel, when the members took their oaths of office.

The members of the Council of State gathered in an informal discussion for the first time as a single body and called on the President to express their gratitude for their appointment as well as to pledge their services to the new Republic of the Philippines.

It is recalled that President Jose P. Laurel created the Council of State and announced its members on October 18, the opening day of the National Assembly, in his first message before the Legislative Body.

After explaining the functions of the Council of State, President Laurel pointed out that it will serve in an advisory capacity to the Chief Executive on affairs of state and national policy as well as to act as a valuable auxiliary body from which advice can be sought whenever cases of doubt on matters of public interest arise.

In an interview, Mr. Avancena said, "we shall not fail our president's trust. Whenever our advice is wanted we shall always be ready to offer our services."

He disclosed that the Council of State will meet from time to time in order to keep in close contact with the President.

Dr. Onozuka Resigns

Dr. Kiheiji Onozuka was on Thursday relieved of his post as member of the House of Peers at his own request. He was formerly President of Tokyo Imperial University.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1943

The Provisional Government of Free India

The formation of the Provisional Government of Free India under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose and its declaration of war upon Britain and the United States yesterday constitute an important advance toward the goal of an independent India. To be sure, the Provisional Government is still a government without territory, but that fact does not in the least detract from its legitimacy. For it is obvious that the country of India itself is not its own but a hostage in the hands of an alien conqueror, and the Indians living within India are not free agents with the power to exercise their own will but are slaves forced to submit to the dictates of their British masters. The only free Indians are those to be found outside the territory of India and the only untrammeled expression of Indian will is to be found among these Indian refugees abroad. It is hence but a logical move, in fact an imperative move, that a real Government of India be composed of these overseas Indians who alone are in a position to represent the genuine will of their country.

That these Indians abroad have long been carrying on an active independence movement is an incontrovertible indication of what all India feels, and the fact that recently under the practical leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose this independence movement has produced a formidable Indian National Army proves the resolute force with which the Indians are determined to carry out their will. Now the formation of a Provisional Government to back up this Army and to give it political direction demonstrates that one more tangible step has been taken in the evolution of the movement for India's liberation. The movement for independence has had a long history, but never before has there been a real Army and a real Government to give it practical and substantial power. The emergence of the Provisional Government is therefore one more indication, and a most momentous one, that the goal of an independent India is at last perceptibly at hand.

The declaration of war by this Provisional Government upon Britain and the United States of course means that there can never more be any talk of compromise or bargaining with the British or their American ally. That is as it should be, for past experience has shown how futile is any attempt to reason with such a predatory beast as the British Empire which can live only by feeding upon the living bodies of its victims. The infamous record of broken promises, the solemn pledges of self-rule given when Britain needed India's help in the last World War only to be shamelessly retracted when the need was over, merciless beating down of even such passive and pacifistic mass movements as those inspired by Gandhi, the spurious proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps for an illusory and conditional "dominion" status to be granted at some indeterminate future time under extensive reservations and restrictions, the reactionary obstinacy of Amery and the militaristic high-handedness of Wavell, the callous indifference and criminal incompetence of the British administration toward the present frightful famine the very while the starving Indians are being pushed to the front lines of Britain's war, the fact that even the most patient advocates of sweet reasoning have been rewarded by being clapped into prison—these are proofs enough of how futile it is to attempt to deal with the British with anything other than their own weapons of force. In fact, all movements for political arrangements through negotiation or peaceful methods have not only proved futile; they have proved positively harmful to India's cause, for they have only served to delay the necessary resort to the only effective method of force.

If India is to become free, as indeed justice and moral necessity demands, it must be through the efforts of the Indian people to fight and to build. No time is more opportune than now when Britain is reeling under the mortal blows of war and when strong friends like Japan are at hand to give aid to the Indian National Army; the instrument for the building of a regenerated India has now been created by the formation of the Provisional Government.

The New American Strike Wave

Once again the United States is faced with strikes and the threat of additional strikes, significant indication that the workers of America are definitely not satisfied with their share of the profits in war, proof that they intend to get their just duce—or else.

Recent news dispatches reveal that the United States War Labor Board, Fuels Coordinator Harold Ickes, the Undersecretaries of War and the Navy and, interestingly enough, the president of the United Mine Workers of America, John L. Lewis himself, have set up a stormy howl, demanding that the approximately 25,000 striking miners in Alabama and Indiana go immediately back to work. Whether the miners comply with this demand or not is not important. The fact remains that 25,000 miners walked out of the pits, causing a drop in coal production running to 9,000 tons daily, in open defiance of every constituted authority in America.

After a period of comparative quiet, following the wide-spread strikes of this spring, an ominous tension again seems to have gripped America. The War Labor Board, pointing to the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act, has ordered the miners to return to the pits "forthwith." Ickes and the Undersecretaries have moaned that the coal strikes are seriously obstructing the American war effort, that if the Alabama-Indiana "wild-cat" strikes are not cleared up they might possibly lead to a disastrous general strike such as the one that upset the entire nation this spring.

The fact that Lewis has apparently sided with the officials is not mystifying when it is remembered that his greatest weapon is his threat and his ability to call a general strike at any time after the workers' non-strike truce comes to an end on October 31. Patrol skirmishes naturally enough do not interest Lewis, who wants to keep the decks cleared for a smashing offensive against both official interference and, as he sees it, the unjust oppression of the workers by the operators. But that he is fully ready to take up the fight when the right moment comes is evident in the appeal he made to the recalcitrant miners, in which he said that he sympathized with their "righteous" demands at a time when the coal operators were making "the greatest profits in history." Lewis is merely biding his time. And it is not alone in the coal industry that this menacing situation exists. Latest dispatches tell of the impending general strike of the railway workers.

The growing manpower shortage in the United States, the soaring needs of warfare, the steady drain on the workers by the armed forces and other factors have placed the American workers in a particularly favorable bargaining position. Under the circumstances, there is a distinct possibility that they will win their demands for higher pay, shorter hours, and better working conditions. But before those demands are met, there is also a strong likelihood that there will be a great deal of fireworks, openly voiced defiance of the law and more strikes.

That in thus fighting for their demands they are disrupting American war effort is of little or no concern to American workers in general. The fact that Roosevelt and the other Administration leaders have warned that a day lost might mean the difference between victory or defeat, that a relaxation in war effort will certainly prolong the war for the United States, that strikes mean lives lost on the battle front, does not interest the workers. The great majority of Americans, not to mention the workers alone, have no idea of what the United States is supposed to be fighting for and do not care. It is not their fault. The American Government, scheming to win world hegemony, has failed to provide the Americans with a plausible set of war aims. There lies the source of all of the labor troubles seen in the United States.

No one can go so far as to say that the labor conflict alone will bring defeat to America, but the serious lack of war aims and the consequent prevalence of defiant strikes in the key industries will undoubtedly hasten the day of America's doom.

A Year Ago Today

October 22, 1942

In spite of the pacification operation by the British authorities, the Arabs' anti-British movement in West Asia is becoming serious. The British Supreme Command in West Asia has placed Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and other cities under martial law. As a result, the citizens in these cities have been forbidden to hold assemblies and stage demonstrations.

JAPAN COMPLETES IRON RING FOR DEFENSE OF WHOLE ASIA

Recent Strategic Developments in Europe and Pacific Explained—Victory Is Certain

By CHU SAITO
(From the Kaizo)

The United States is putting her sole hope for victory in her superior productive power. Having already exposed the lack of unity among her people and unable to convince her people of her war aims, it is only natural that she should take the final road left to her, that of reliance on number. But, in so doing she must take into consideration that this would involve manpower as well as political, resource, and geographical factors, which are already proving to be such great obstacles to her productive power. But the greatest of all these hindrances to the American efforts is the completion of a giant wall around Asia by our Imperial Forces.

On December 8, 1941, with the lightning thrust against the American Pacific Fleet at Hawaii, the scale of naval power tipped west in our favor. Simultaneously, our troops were moved to all parts of Greater East Asia to drive out the Anglo-Americans. Our invincible fleet was directed against the yet incomplete enemy defenses built around the natural resource regions of the South, and we took positions for the waging of a hundred years' war.

Also, our occupation of Wake and Guam was directed at obliterating the first line of the enemy offense against Japan Proper. And the sacred War moved on to Hongkong, Malay, and toward Singapore, which since the occupation of Hainan Island in February, 1939, had lost half of its strategical importance as a military base. Thrusts were made into Burma. Singapore fell.

Three Aims Obtained

Within six months after the declaration of war, we had accomplished three things: first, the Japanese Empire had completely wiped out all enemy advance bases in a fan-like sweep; secondly, we acquired the most vital factor for a long-term war, raw materials; and thirdly, we completed the geographical foundation for the New Order in the Co-Prosperity Sphere with Japan as the nucleus.

It is unnecessary here to point out in figures, the radius of action of capial ships or the cruising range of aircraft. Suffice it to say that aside from a direct attack across the Pacific Ocean from the east, the enemy does not possess a single foothold which will permit him to attack our cities. Not only are we out of the sphere of action of a sea force operating from such great distance as Hawaii but topographically speaking, conditions do not permit possible action by an air force.

Looking to the west—to the Indian Ocean—conditions are even more favorable for us. The enemy has in his hands only the Island of Madagascar off the African continent, and Ceylon in India, neither of which has sufficient facilities to accommodate a major naval force. Though inadequate, should the enemy use these bases as stepping stones to launch an attack on the East Indies, the Malai Peninsula, or the Philippines, the tiny islands scattered throughout the seas, with their overshadowing cliff lines would prove a confusing, inpenetrable defensive wall to the enemy.

The only regions which remain open, therefore are the south and the north. A vast vacant space stretches from Alaska, the Aleutians, to Kamchatka and the Maritime Provinces, while in the south, with Australia as the center, the Pacific archipelagos spread out over the seas. The Anglo-Saxons plan to launch their offensives from these two directions. However, in the north, under present conditions, the bases in their hands will prove inadequate, for the Imperial Forces stationed there have tightened their strong defenses, to see that any projected attacks will not materialize.

Enemy Move Will Be Foiled

Throughout valiant attacks, we must deprive the United States of all footholds whereby the enemy may move his forces over the seas. We must destroy the lines he is forming to make use of that vast open space with his air force.

All advance bases which the enemy possesses, by means of which he can plan the invasion of Asia must be destroyed. For, in the final analysis, tens of warships, hundreds of carriers, and thousands of planes will be useless if they are deprived of bases from which to operate. And the destruction of the enemy air and naval strength in the Pacific means the reduction of the productive power of the Americans. At least in relation to the Pacific fighting, the gigantic output of American industries will lose its magical powers. No matter how much they produce in quantity, if such products are not able to show material results it will remain merely a potential strength entirely disconnected with the actual progress of the war, and will not make any contributions toward the trend of the war.

With Japan at the center, embracing the vital regions of raw materials in the South, the iron wall of our war camp has been completed in the Pacific and Indian Oceans In the north, the defenses have been strengthened, while in the south, with a strong line formed along New Britain and New Guinea, we are meeting the enemy counter-offensive in New Georgia and the Solomons. With these two points as extremities, a wall has been constructed, while to the west, the Philippines and the East Indies have been connected with the shores of Malai, forming a gigantic fortress.

And on land, from the Burmese border to the highlands of Yunnan, against the counter-attacks from the west, an impenetrable wall has been created, while the entire coast of the Chinese Continent is controlled by our men, with the Chungking forces and their American allies being pushed further into the interior.

This is the iron wall of Asia. This is the Great Wall which protects the Sacred Land. We must remember here that this is not merely a wall of defense, but is at the same time a strategical formation for a gigantic attack.

Po Defense Line

Looking at the European war, the loss of Southern Italy had been anticipated by the Germans from the beginning. Their plan is to form a strong line along the Po River, and by luring the enemy to the north, encircle and annihilate them at a single blow. In the course of the meeting between Hitler and Mussolini this summer, this plan of defense had been discussed and Mussolini had expressed his approval.

Economically speaking, the Germans had withdrawn from the agricultural districts of the south, sacrificing it for the defense of the industrial regions of the north. Strategically, by luring the enemy inland, they can be easily annihilated when pinned between the wide river and high mountains at their back. Already a strong defensive line has been constructed along the Po River by the German engineering units. There is a very slight possibility that the enemy will be able to penetrate this iron defense.

Thus, the only path open to the British is self-evident, the crossing of the Adriatic Sea into the Balkans. But by taking such a route, the Anglo-Americans will be forced to pay a high price politically. This is the possibility of a clash with the Soviet Union, which has voluntarily taken upon herself the protection of the Slav races living in this region. The hold on the Dardanelles by the Soviets will also add to their difficulties.

And the Balkans are the Germans' own battlefield. All the road and railways lead to Central Europe. With such favorable supply communication facilities for the Germans, how much headway will the Anglo-Americans be able to make. The numerous islands under German air control, and the existence of German-occupied Crete will play havoc with the British navy. The enemys supply lines, stretching over the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Adriatic Sea will only be exposed to the German air forces and submarines.

Should the enemy change his course to Sardinia and Corsica, his difficulties would be increased tenfold. Thus, any misstep in any direction will be fatal to the enemy.

This, together with the fierce fighting in East Asia and the South Pacific will contribute to the rapid exhaustion of the enemy forces and lead them to their ruin. Or again, in the course of battle, they may withdraw a part of their fighting strength, and send it to West Asia and the Indian front. But, such rash steps will surely lead them to their graves. Turning just a portion of their strength against our total fighting power would only lead to tragic annihilation.

Base for Bigger Attacks

In a word, the foundation for a huge defense ring has already been created in East Asia. The significance of the completion of this strategical position lies in the possibility thereby of destroying the American productive capacity as well as their naval and air strength. At the same time, it is the base from which we will launch our attacks upon the existing American bases at a single blow. The basic trend of the Empire's war is the immediate completion of the strategic plans and the change to the great offensive.

The faith in our ultimate victory originates from the realization of the true principles of the sacred War. In defense of the national land, we will fight in the battle fields and advance over the waves. We are sacred soldiers who know only victory and no defeat. We are resolved that we will always rise again in a new life, to destroy the enemies of our nation, for we have the despest and most sincere faith in our victory.

Confronted by such high aims of the sacred War, we can see the American war aims become confused and crumble. The so-called "Fight for the Four Freedoms" has already been betrtyed by the Americans themselves. Their slogan for liberation of the races is contradicted throughout the pages of history and in their policies today. The Anglo-Saxon new order, the ideals of the Atlantic Charter, has already been turned down by the Soviets and betrayed by the British themselves. Thus their spiritual and logical basis of the war becomes that of "Fight for Survival," which is the law of the jungle. In the spiritual war, the decision had already been reached in the Pacific. We do not have the slightest apprehension in the form the war will take from now on. Over the Pacific Ocean to east and west, and from north to south of the Asiatic Continent, the surging tides within our breasts must be that of supreme faith that victory has already been won.

READERS IN COUNCIL

A Suggestion

To the Editor:

A recent edition of the Nippon Times contains most remarkable quotations from Lin Yu-tang's new book "Between Tears and Laughter," reprinted from the Sunday Book Section of the New York Times. One of the last quotations is the following: "If there were no interference from Anglo-Saxons, the future of Asia would be simple and plain. We do not wish to be Westernized. When the Anglo-Saxons fall, there will be peace on earth." May I be allowed to ask the question whether such an idea, expressed by the very man, whose book "My Country and My People," already before the China Affair, was China's most powerful ideological weapon in her ideological conquest of the U.S.A. and became afterwards Chiang Kai-shek's most powerful weapon in his ideological warfare against Japan, should not now become a most powerful weapon for the mental conquest of China by Japan?

Does this statement not implicitly contain a demonstration of the fact that the Commander-in-Chief of Chiang Kai-shek's ideological army in the U.S.A., Lin Yu-tang, has now become a propagandist in favor of Japan's ideal of the "Co-Prosperity Sphere of Asia for the Asiatics?"

Is not Lin Yu-tang's conversion now the most striking symptom of the fact that the situation has developed to the point where action is not only possible but urgently required and that the time is ripe for a complete mobilization of all the idealogical arms Japan has at her disposal?

Would not delay now be an impardonable strategical mistake, because to miss the psychological moment, in psychological action, means losing the whole battle, already before it begins?

This this is really the "psychological moment" for the start of a full-fledged ideological campaign should be evident to everyone.

The Chungkings camp is in despair. Lin Yu-tang gives voice to this despair: Chungking has begun to suffer indescribably from lack of all kinds of supply, for civilian as well as military purposes.

Those Chungking intellectuals are Chinese-orientals- and their support of the Americanized Chiang regime was never whole-hearted. Most of them, like Lin Yu-tang, fundamentally believe in Pan-Asianism. What they need is merely a doctrine for the realization of their pan-Asiatic ideals.

With such a new doctrine of life "of Asia, by Asia and for Asia," Japan can pull them away from Chiang. They were, at heart, always doctrinaires, because they are real Chinese.

Japan has now to invent an Oriental version of Sir Author Harris' "Carpet Technique of Bombing" for bombing the Chungking camp with ideological bombs.

Because China is China, the one who conquers the intellectuals of China, conquers the nation.

And it is the heart of the whole nation which must be conquered now.

FURUNO CHUICHI

October 21.

A WOODEN CLOG ON THE BEACH

By MARIO IDE

The sun was setting in the west.
The sky was one big fiery ball.
And golden was the fair sea's breast—
Golden the clouds, the waves, and all.
Golden methought must be the rest
That nature takes at kind night's call.

But night was coming soon apace.
Bright colors faded in the sky.
Still all was wrapped in peace and grace.
Then comely stars came out on high
Like kings who sit upon the dais,
With gladness and not a sigh.

In rapture I stood on the beach,
Near where sea's fingers tried to reach,
And chanced to look down. There a clog
Lay lifeless, born as a dead frog.
And my calm thought stopped suddenly—
All, like the sun, went out of me.

INDUSTRIES OF CHOSEN PUSH DRIVE FOR INCREASED OUTPUT

Peninsula Rich in Iron Ore Resources—Light Metal Enterprises Also Launched

By YEISUKE ZENSHO
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

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Part I

The industrial resources of Chosen are playing a commendable role in strengthening the war production structure of Japan as the stress of the Pacific war has called for the exploitation of the key materials obtainable in the peninsula in a more systematic manner than before.

After the outbreak of the China Affair, Chosen witnessed a boom in the mining of gold. Today, however, its activities are more prominent in industrial fields. It is doing its best to register broad expansion in the production of iron, coal, steel and light metals.

Chosen is endowed with rich iron ore resources. Vast beds of hematite are found at Rigenin Kankyo Nando and in the areas operated by the Kotobuki Concern and mines in Heian Nando. On the other hand, localities for hematite-limonite mixed ores are the Kaisen mine in Heian Nando and Sainei, Ginryu, Kasei and Kenjiho in Kokaido; whereas those for magnetic iron ores are the Mosan mine in Kankyo Hokudo and the Joyo and Sanwa mines in Kogendo.

The principal one among these iron mines is the Mosan mine, which is under the management of the Mitsubishi interests. The ores available at that mine are not of rich quality inasmuch as the iron contents average at 38 per cent. But as their deposits are estimated to be extensive, they compare favorably with the beds of the Anshan mine in southern Manchuria. The ores, moreover, comprise solely magnetic iron, while the size of ore grains is generally larger than that of the Anshan ores. These two features render ore-dressing easier, and for this reason the Mosan mine is considered more profitable than the Anshan mine.

Magnetic Method Used

At present, the ores at the Mosan mine are dressed by the magnetic method, and the powdered ores with the magnetic iron contents of 60 to 70 per cent are shipped to different iron works. Also the exploitation of magnetic ore beds has been commenced recently at the Joyo and Sansho mines in Kogendo and large-scale production is expected shortly with the completion of the additional mining facilities.

In Kankyo Nando, preparations are under way for the development of ore beds at the Tansen mine. Meanwhile, different iron and steel production methods have been adopted respectively at the works of the Nippon High Cycle Heavy Industry Company at Joshin and those of the Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company and the Mitsubishi Mining Company at Seishin. Particularly notable is the fact that the utilization of small-size blast furnaces has been accelerating the growth of the iron industry.

Both brown coal and anthracite are available in Chosen. The former is found in abundance in the so-called Kankyo Hokudo coal-fields, which consist of the coal-beds of Kisshu, Meisen, Kyojo, Kainei, Keigen and Keiko. Other coal-fields are located at Anshu in Heian Nando, Hosan in Kokaido and Keishu in Keisho Nando.

Besides being used for general industrial and household purposes, brown coal is utilized for the manufacture of artificial petroleum. The Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company has its low-temperature distilleries at Yeian, Meisen county of Kankyo Hokudo, where heavy oil, paraffin, methanol and bakelite are produced from brown coal. Furthermore, the Chosen Artificial Oil Company is operating a plant at the Agochi coal-field in Kankyo Hokudo, where the hydrogen process has been adopted for the liquefaction of coal, and its products are widely distributed on the market.

Anthracite More Plentiful

Anthracite coal deposits are found in a wider area than brown coal, the principal anthracite mines now in operation being located at Heijo, Sansho, Bunsen, Kogen, Neietsu, Wajun, Heinan and Bunkei. Anthracite is used more extensively than brown coal for various industrial, as well as household purposes. The Neietsu coal-beds were developed by the Chosen Electric Power Company when it established its thermal power plant at Neietsu.

On the other hand, the Sansho Development Company is operating on a big scale the Sansho anthracite beds to supply fuel for the power generation in Japan Proper and raw materials for the manufacture of nitro-lime, cement and other industrial products in Chosen. Anthracite is used widely as fuel at those manufacturing plants with boilers which are equipped with special devices to burn powdered coal and for thermal power generation, the production of various kinds of briquette substitutes for cokes and diverse industrial chemicals. It may be especially added that the liquefaction of anthracite coal is now under study.

In Chosen, graphite is found both in flakes and in lumps. Graphite flakes are available chiefly in Heian Hokudo and Kankyo Hokudo, while the graphite lumps abound in Keisho Hokudo and Kankyo Nando. Graphite in flakes are used for the manufacture of electrodes, melting pots and carbon material; whereas lump graphite is used in the electrochemical industry.

The chief tungsten ore producing districts in Chosen are Neietsu county of Kogendo, Shojo county of Heian Hokudo, Yotoku county and Neiei county of Heian Nando, Choshin county of Kankyo Nando, Chushu county and Teisen county of Chusei Hokudo, Seiyo county of Chusei Nando and Kokusan county of Kokaido. Magnesite is found profusely in Kisshu county of Kankyo Hokudo and Tansen county of Kankyo Nando, while vast deposits of alum stone, one of the raw materials for aluminum, have been discovered at Tokusen, Kasha Island, Mount Gyokumai in Zenra Nando and at various points in Keisho Nando. In addition, Chosen is endowed with large deposits of alum shale and diverse other raw materials for light metals.

Light Metal Industry Planned

Chosen has now embarked upon a scheme to construct a light metal industrial structure of its own. Apart from the plants of the Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company and the Nippon Magnesium Metal Company, there are several aluminum and magnesium plants operated by the Chosen Physico-Chemical Metal Company and the Toyo Metal Company. Also an aluminum plant of the Toyo Light Metal Company and a magnesium plant of the Chosen Heavy Chemical Company are under construction.

Furthermore, several other companies are planning either to establish new plants or extend their existing aluminum and magnesium producing facilities. Besides the metallic resources referred to above, deposits of liquid lead, flour-spur, mica phosphorus, nickel, cobalt and manganese are being rapidly exploited to meet the wartime demands. For the purpose of augmenting the exploitation of metallic resources, many gold mines have been ordered to suspend their operation and their equipment are being used to extract key metallic ores.

The wartime demands have prompted the growth of heavy industries in Chosen, which are expanding with amazing speed, thanks to the phenomenal development in the hydro-electric power industry. The Suiho dam on the Yalu River has been nearly completed, and the generating plant lately installed there commenced the distribution of power some time ago. Meanwhile, the construction of hydro-electric power generation plants is under way at Kokai, Kyosenko, Funei, Kanko and at different points in southern Chosen, as well as at Seitosui in the Tomon region. A steam power generation plant is being got ready at Neietsu. When these generation plants begin to operate at full capacity the manufacturing industries of Chosen would witness an unprecedented activity. Already Keijo, Jinsen, Heijo, Chinnampo, Shingishu on the Yalu River, Genzan, Eiko, Konan, Kankyo, Joshin and Seishin have been transformed into vast industrial zones. The remarkable development and expansion of the manufacturing and mining industries in these areas are substantially due to the stride of the hydro-electric power industry, which supplies abundant electric power at a very cheap rate to the heavy industrial concerns.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

The most delightful pleasures cloy without variety.—Publius Syrus.

Marriage with a good woman is a harbor in the tempest of life; with a bad woman, it is a tempest in the harbor.—J. P. Senn.

The manner of giving shows the character of the giver, more than the gift itself.—Lavater.